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THE WEATHER

Yesterday's Temperatures
Max. +2°C. Minimum -11°C.
Sun sets today at 4.45 p.m.
Sun rises tomorrow at 6.53 a.m.
Tomorrow's Outlook: Clear
—Forecast by Air Authority

KABUL TIMES

NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:
Khyber Restaurant; Spiazar
Hotel; Kabul Hotel; Shar-e-
Naw near Park Cinema, Kabul
International Airport.

VOL. III, NO. 235

KABUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1964. (QAUS 21, 1343, S.H.)

PRICE Af 2

Belgian, Congolese Reject Criticism Of Rescue Operation At Security Council Meeting

UNITED NATIONS, New York, December 12, (Reuter).—BELGIUM and the Congo in the Security Council rejected African criticism of last month's paratroops operation at Stanleyville.

Royal Audience

KABUL, Dec. 12.—An announcement from the Department of Royal Protocol says that His Majesty the King granted audience to the following during the week ending December 8th:

General Khan Mohammad, Minister of National Defence; Mr. Abdulla Yaftali, Minister of Planning; Mr. Mohammad Sarwar Omer, Minister of Commerce; Lt. General Ghulam Farouk, Chief of the General Staff; Mr. Ghulam Hassan Safi, Afghan Minister to Iraq; Dr. Abdul Hakeem Tabibi; Mr. Abdul Qadeer Taraky, President of the High Court for Government Officials and Public Security; Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed Rector of Kabul University; Mr. Mohammad Rasool Taraky, Governor of Kabul; Major-General Abdul Karim Mustaghni, Garrison Commander of Balkh Province; Mr. Abdul Aziz, Governor of Farah and Engineer Mohammad Azeem-Garan, Deputy Minister of Communications.

Pakistan Reimposes Section 144 Of Penal Code In Peshawar

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Section 144 of the Pakistan Penal Code was reimposed throughout Central Pakhtunistan yesterday in an effort to suppress the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan.

The government of Pakistan had previously imposed the penal law in Peshawar for three days, but had to lift it due to strong agitation on the part of the people of Pakhtunistan.

The report adds that the growing activities on the part of Pakhtunistan nationalists, in the form of public and protest meetings, have led the government of Pakistan to impose the law in order to stop them.

The freedom loving people of Pakhtunistan are, however, ignoring such restrictions and nationalist meetings are continuing as before.

Political circles in Pakhtunistan attribute this action to the growing panic on the part of the Pakistan government.

Another report from Southern Pakhtunistan says that a group of Pakhtunistani nationalists led by Mr. Ali Mohammad Khan Mainal attacked a detachment of Pakistani police at Wad.

In the fierce fighting between the parties, one Pakistani policeman was wounded and another two were captured.

Ahlman Academy Presents Christmas Carol Pageant

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The students of Ahlman Academy will present "A Christmas Carol Pageant" Tuesday evening December 15, at 7.30 p.m. in the USIS Auditorium.

The pageant will include carols from France, Norway, Germany, England, Hungary, Poland, and Spain. Scenes of the first Christmas will be portrayed by the children in costume.

The public is cordially invited to attend. Admission is free.

M. Paul-Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister, described the Congo insurgent Christophe Gbenye, as a contemptible man and asked whether it was not a strange aberration to make such a man the symbol of African nationalism.

M. Spaak disclosed that he had had two secret meetings with Gbenye in Brussels in an effort to end the uprising against Moise Tshombe's government and had tried every avenue to secure the release of more than 1,500 whites held in Stanleyville.

Before the operation was ordered at the request of the Congolese government, Spaak said, he received a message from Gbenye threatening to devour the foreign hostages and cook them alive.

If the insurgents capital was bombed, Gbenye threatened, the hostages would be massacred and their bodies would be created from American and Belgian hearts and the insurgents would dress in the skins of the hostages, according to Spaak.

Theodore Idzumbur of the Congo took the floor after it became known that Tshombe was not flying here to present his case personally. Idzumbur claimed there was an imminent and serious threat to the country's sovereignty because arms and equipment were being supplied to the insurgents by certain states, and he called on the Council to condemn this alleged interference. In a letter to the Council last Wednesday, Tshombe named these nations as Algeria, Ghana, Sudan and the United Arab Republic.

Idzumbur charged that the insurrection centred in Stanleyville was fomented by some states from outside who, he said, wished to fish in troubled waters.

Political Deadlock Follows Election In British Guiana

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, December 12, (Reuter).—POLICE and British troops here are on alert because of the political deadlock following Monday's election and the refusal of Cheddi Jagan to resign the premiership.

Georgetown was heavily patrolled. Security authorities said the whole country was "quite quiet" alert is expected to continue over the weekend.

Dr. Jagan's P.P.P. (People's Progressive Party) emerged as the biggest party but did not get a clear majority. He and his American-born wife Janet, Secretary of the party, moved out of the official residence Thursday. Dr. Jagan said last night it was not for him to resign but for the British government to choose a new Premier.

"They have a solution if they will intervene", he said. Asked if he would accept Forbes Burnham, leader of a rival predominantly-negro People's National Congress (P.N.C.), as Prime Minister he said: "this is negotiable".

But Burnham has said that under no circumstances will he enter

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan Arrives Here



The great Pakhtunistani leader Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived in Kabul early this afternoon from Europe where he underwent medical treatment. He was received at the airport by Sardar Mohammad Daoud, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Public Health Dr. Abdul Zahir, Cabinet members, the Mayor of Kabul and Pakhtunistanis residing in the Afghan capital.

On alighting from the plane the Pakhtunistani leader was welcomed by the Prime Minister. He then proceeded to meet the airport crowd carrying Pakhtunistani flags.

Later Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Prime Minister proceeded to the Sadarat guest house amidst cheering and flag carrying crowds of citizens students and Pakhtunistanis. During his stay in Kabul, which will include medical check-up, the Great Pakhtunistani leader, will be the guest of Prime Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf.

Raising Presidential Standard Marks Kenya's New Status As Republic In Commonwealth

NAIROBI, December 12, (Reuter).—A LONE soldier raised the new Presidential standard at midnight to Symbolise Kenya becoming a republic within the Commonwealth, with Jomo Kenyatta as its President.

As the standard—crossed spears, shield, beaded belt and cockerel against a blue background—flut-

tered from the floodlit flagpost in Nairobi stadium, a giant roar from thousands greeted the republic.

Shortly before midnight the arena was plunged into darkness, and a spotlight beamed on the flagpost in the centre.

Next to it stood sergeant Wilson Kiprugut, Kenya's 5000 metre olympic bronze medalist at this year's olympics.

One minute before midnight a fanfare was sounded but its strains were almost lost in the crescendo of cheers from the public stands.

Midnight came and the flag was broken and Kenya's national anthem played.

Representatives from more than 60 countries and thousands of people of all colours and races packed the stadium for the ceremony, which began with a floodlit display of dancing.

President Mikoyan of the Soviet Union cabled Kenyatta congratulating Kenya and saying the USSR "greatly values" the friendship and co-operation established between the two countries.

Mikoyan said Kenya's contribution "in the common struggle for liquidating colonialism and neo-colonialism" in Africa and for peace, and progress and lessening of world tension was highly appreciated in the Soviet Union.

Cuba Claims U.S. Violates Her Territory

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12, (AP).—Ernesto Guevara, Cuban Minister of Industry, charged in the UN General Assembly Friday that the United States was violating Cuba's territory by land, sea and air and training mercenaries for aggression against her. He also attacked U.S. actions in the Congo, Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

A bazooka blast went off in the East River nearby as he delivered his speech in the Assembly Hall, crowded with listeners and heavily guarded.

The curly-bearded confidant of Prime Minister Fidel Castro, clad in a green fatigue uniform, made a policy speech in the 115-nation assembly's general debate. He was applauded repeatedly and cheered at the end by well wishers in the gallery.

U.S. chief delegate Adlai E. Stevenson later countercharged that Cuba was seeking to stir up subversion and violence in the Western Hemisphere. He reiterated the United States stand that all it is doing is acting with other American countries to stop Cuban aggression.

Stevenson conceded that the United States was making flights over Cuba. But he said they were a "method of insurance" against any reinstallation of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba. He termed them a substitute for on-site inspection that the Soviet Union and the United States agreed on but Castro forbade at the time of the 1962 Caribbean crisis.

The U.S. Ambassador rejected Guevara's accusations that Cuba was being attacked from the United States. He said his government did not condone hit-and-run raids on shipping to Cuba or targets in Cuba and was acting to make sure that they did not take place in U.S. territory. He did not mention the Cuban charge that the U.S. facilitates training of mercenaries to attack Cuba.

Spokesmen for several Latin American countries also denied Guevara's charges.

In his speech, Guevara said the United States was sending spy planes over Cuba and this year had committed 1,323 "provocations" on the boundary of its Guantanamo Naval Base in Eastern Cuba, including 78 gunshots and the killing of one Cuban.

Guevara said "preparations for aggression against Cuba" were going on in Florida, the Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, "and possibly" Honduras, where the United States "facilitates the training of mercenaries" from among Cuban refugees and others.

He also alleged "piratical attacks against ships sailing under different flags" near Cuba and "the infiltration of spies and saboteurs" into Cuba.

He said no power on earth has the right to violate Cuba's sovereignty, waters or air space.

He complained that the U.S. had not responded to a demand of the Cairo Non-aligned Summit Conference that it negotiate with Cuba for evacuation of Guantanamo.

He said Cuba could not sign a pact to denuclearise Latin America while there were U.S. bases in that region, because "we feel that we must have means of defence at our disposal." But he declared, "we want peace."

KABUL TIMES

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KABUL TIMES

DECEMBER 12, 1964

Soviet Decision

The announcement by Mr. Kosygin, the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, that his government is going to make a cut of 500 million roubles in its military budget in 1965 is a welcome one and it should constitute another step towards relaxation of international tension.

Although the government of the United States has disclaimed any prior understanding with the Soviet government that it, too, is going to make a cut in its military budget, a cut by the United States would also be a welcome move. As a matter of fact due to the closing down of several military bases, the United States has also in a way decreased its military spending. But a formal announcement that a certain cut has taken place in its military expenditure would indeed be a great boost to the cause of the detente which can only continue if we make constant moves towards relaxation of tensions.

But such cuts in military budgets should mean more than this. They should mean that the money saved is used for improving the living standards of the people of the countries making the cut and indeed those of the world at large.

The Soviet Union and the United States are among the biggest donor countries and therefore their decisions also affect all those countries receiving their assistance. It might be expected, for example, that trucks, jeeps, airplanes no longer used by the army could be converted to uses in non-military fields. The developing countries could use them in advancing their development programmes in which, as we all know, they need such equipment badly. At any rate, the idea is worth being entertained seriously.

Meanwhile we hope that moves like the one made by the Soviet Union will be followed by other countries as well. For such measures, in addition to allocating the resources in more constructive fields, also constitute a good step towards security a lasting peace.

Ferhadi Suggests Ensuring Human Rights Is Equivalent To Developing A Country

This is the second part of an article Mr. Farhadi on human rights in the light of social and economic problems.

Education is in itself a right; it is also important as a means of enabling the masses to learn about the other human rights and to fight to ensure them. Here, too, it is essential to make use of the traditional, not to repudiate it, to make use of it in order to preserve whatever is good, and to change some of its elements so as to remove its drawbacks. Sociologically speaking, any programme of assimilation would be accelerated if presented in a manner which established a transition rather than a break between two patterns of thought.

Education must be adapted to the human realities and the needs of each country. Lacking carefully considered bases and objectives, education could lead to the disorientation of the young and prove inadequate and ill-adapted. It is important to know the psychology of under-development, that is, the state of mind of the under-developed peoples.

The popular attitude to development fit into the modern world must be analyzed in each country. Investigation of this kind, carried out systematically and objectively, should be able to confirm or to invalidate the fragmentary observations on which the application of development policies is sometimes based.

However, it is not enough to determine the existence of this or that attitude. Efforts must be made to modify those attitudes which impede the general development.

Kosygin Promises Biggest National Income Increase In One Year For 1965

The results of the year show that our national economy is developing along the lines set by the programme of the Communist Party. Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin said in his report "the state plan for the development of the national economy of the USSR in 1965" delivered at the session of the Supreme Soviet in the Kremlin Wednesday.

This year's industrial production plan will be overfulfilled, he said. Over six hundred industrial establishments will be put into operation.

Under the plan for 1965, the national income is to increase by more than fourteen billion roubles compared with 1964. "We have never before had such a big increase in the national income in one year," Kosygin remarked.

Agricultural and consumer production is to be expanded considerably. Industrial production in 1965 will increase by 8.1 per cent compared with the current year.

The highest rates of growth will again be in the chemical industry, whose gross output will go up by approximately 15 per cent. Oil production is to rise to 242 million tons, and the production of gas to 128 billion cubic metres.

The Prime Minister described development of agriculture as "a task of paramount importance" and reported that the draft of the new five-year plan provides for investments and measures designed to overcome the lag in agricultural production completely within the next few years.

Speaking about the raising of the living standards of the Soviet people, the head of the Soviet government noted, in particular, that it is planned to increase the earnings of factory and office workers

and the promotion of human rights.

It is essential to do away not only with under-development but with the spirit of under-development; so long as the masses are resigned to remaining backward, poor and ignorant, so long as they are content to vegetate "from day to day" so long as they take no action against those who stifle their fundamental rights and exploit them there can be neither development nor human rights.

Another example might be the right to work. This right would be meaningless if it did not have full employment as its goal.

In order to attain a more effective utilization of its human resources, a country must establish a close link between civic education and the achievement of full employment. Its economists and sociologists must assist its teachers, who must be familiar with the methods of modern psychology in certain cases, the mass use of labour with rudimentary equipment, the use of the most efficient equipment with the minimum number of skilled workers could be more valuable than rapid industrialization having regard to the labour supply, the volume of capital and the kind of economic and social return this is sought.

International co-operation, the importance of which has repeatedly been recognized by the United Nations for the implementation of human rights, in fact remains wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the developing countries. There is clearly a limit to the under-developed countries' capacity to receive and to assimilate international assistance. Such assistance

however, is in some cases fragmentary, uncertain and, sometimes, badly organized.

In its "Declaration on the conversion to peaceful needs of the resources released by disarmament" adopted unanimously on 18 December 1962, the United Nations General Assembly recalled that a consultative group of experts had estimated in its study that the world was spending at the present time roughly \$120,000 million annually on military account, a sum at least two-thirds of, and according to some estimates, of the same order of magnitude as, the entire annual income of all the under-developed countries. The release of a portion of the savings which would follow upon an agreement on disarmament for aid to the economic growth of the less developed countries would enable countless millions of people in the less-developed countries to improve substantially within a generation their present level of living standards.

The General Assembly declared its conviction that disarmament and the conversion of huge resources to peaceful uses would open up vast opportunities for the development of peaceful co-operation among states on the basis of equality, would ensure the growth of production and provide new jobs for millions of people.

Those are the terms of the problem seen against its national and international background.

In conclusion, to ensure human rights is equivalent to developing a country. To promote general development in a sound manner is to promote human rights. That is the answer to the question we put at the beginning.

allocated in the 1965 budget for the increased wages of workers in education, health services and other branches.

Over 80 per cent of all appropriations in the coming year are earmarked for the advance of the national economy and social and cultural services. These figures, Minister Garbuzov said, convincingly show that the Soviet budget is a budget of peace and creation.

(TASS)

Tired Of Fighting Everyone Actress Attempts Suicide

HOLLYWOOD, Dec. 12.—(AP)—Anna Kashfi, embroiled in a bitter child custody dispute with actor Marlon Brando, is quoted as saying she tried suicide because she was "tired of fighting city hall".

Her son by ex-husband Brando, Christian Dev, 6, called police early Monday and said his mother had fallen out of bed. She was hospitalized, released, in a stormy few hours had quarrels with Brando and police, and Brando went to court and won custody of the boy.

The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner quoted Miss Kashfi Wednesday as saying she took an overdose of barbiturates. The newspaper quoted her further:

"I've spent six years alone in this country fighting studios and fighting Brando.

"And it takes only that one moment of desperation (referring to the pills).

"Above all, I want my child back."

"I'm here all alone. I have few friends. I have been beaten and I have been knocked on the head in front of our child."

Miss Kashfi, who faces a charge of battery against a policeman, was quoted as denying it.

PRESS At a Glance

All the premier dailies of the capital on Thursday carried special articles and editorials on the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights. They also published the text of the message by the United Nations Secretary-General on the occasion.

In this context the paper referred to Afghanistan's efforts to abide by and adhere to the Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter which speak for themselves since during the past twelve months the new constitution which embodies the essence of these documents was ratified by the Loya Jirga.

The daily *Islah* in its editorial, entitled "Human Rights", said the United Nations after the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights on December 10th, 1948 has done a great deal to ensure basic rights and justice in the world. The main purpose of the Declaration was to assure equality among human beings irrespective of their colour, language or religion and to put a stop to all discriminatory practices.

The United Nations General Assembly approved unanimously a resolution on December 14, 1960 urging the granting of independence to all the colonial territories and peoples. The resolution emphasises the need for immediate measures for paving the way for the attainment of independence by countries and people hitherto under colonial domination.

Similarly the General Assembly approved and published another document condemning racial discrimination, but the editorial pointed out, in spite of all these efforts there are still certain countries where discrimination is being practiced. One example is South Africa, where the South African government is practicing a policy of apartheid against the indigenous population in spite of the UN resolution and rising world condemnation.

Thursday's *Anis* carried in its reactions column a letter by Akhtar Nazif from Afghanistan Bank calling on the nation to travel the local air lines in domestic and international flights as far as possible.

The writer was prompted to write after certain criticisms were raised against the Ariana Afghan Airlines for cancelling flights to Pakhtia province. Company officials had said that flights to that part of the country were running at a loss and therefore were halted temporarily. Mr. Nazif said unless people co-operate with the airline and make use of its services as often as they can it won't be able to expand and develop as intended.

One of the letters to the editor published in Thursday's *Anis* complained that income tax reductions for those who have wives and children are not satisfactory. The rates were worked out some five years ago when the prices were not as high as they are today.

The prices have been rising constantly and in certain cases by 20 per cent or more annually. Income tax authorities should take this fact into consideration and draft new regulations for income reductions, urged the letter.

Friday's *Islah* in its editorial commented on one of the recent decisions made by the government of the United Arab Republic in urging all UAR citizens to refrain from eating meat as a drive to keep prices from rising.

In praising the UAR decision the editorial said no such venture will prove successful unless it receives the full co-operation of the people. The government's role is also very important in the sense that once

(Contd. on page 3)

Radio Afghanistan Programme

SATURDAY

I English Programme:
3.00-3.30 p.m. AST 15 225 Kcs=
19 m band
II English Programme:
3.30-4.00 p.m. AST 15 125 Kcs=
19 m band
Urdu Programme:
6.00-6.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
III English Programme:
6.30-7.00 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Russian Programme:
10.00-10.30 p.m. AST 4 775 Kcs=
62 m band
Arabic Programme:
25 m band
10.30-11.00 p.m. AST 11 945 Kcs=
German Programme:
11.00-90 p.m. AST 9 685 Kcs=
31 m band
French Programme:
11.00-12.00 midday 9 635 Kcs=
31 m band
WESTERN MUSIC

Daily except Fridays 5.00-5.30 p.m. AST popular music
Friday 1.00-1.45 p.m. AST mixed programme
Sunday 9.00-10.00 p.m. AST classical and light music alternating.
Besides these daily except Fridays 8.00-9.00 am-programme contains international tunes including western light music.

Air Services

SUNDAY

ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES DEPARTURES

Kandahar-Kabul
Arrival-0930
Mazar, Kunduz, Kabul
Arrival-1305
New Delhi-Kabul
Arrival-1615

Departure
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazar.
Departure-0745
Kabul-New Delhi
Departure-0800

IRAN AIRLINES

Tehran-Kabul
Arrival-1000
Kabul-Tehran
Departure-1100

AEROFLOT

Moscow, Tashkent
Arrival-0955

C S A

Prague, Sofia, Athens, Kabul
Arrival-1040

T M A

Beirut-Kabul
Arrival-1100

Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20121
Police 20607-21122
Traffic 20189-24041
Ariana Booking Office 24731-24732
Radio Afghanistan 20462
New Clinic 24273
24275
D'Afghanistan Bank 20045
Bakhtar News Agency 20413
Afghan National Bank 21771
Airport 22318

Pharmacies

Maywand Phone No. 20580
Nawar Phone No. 20587
Watan Phone No. 21026
Ahmad Shah Baba Ph. No. 20507
Nawar Hashimi Phone No. 24137
Shafa Phone No. 20538
Pashtoonistan Phone No. 20528

Bussche Explains Problems And Prospects Of Federal German Volunteer Service



Picture: The Federal German Minister Heinrich Lübke and Mr. Scheel Economic

Cooperation Minister (right) with Mr. Bussche (back row) at a farewell party for the first

group of volunteers before their departure to Afghanistan, Libya and Tanganyika.

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The German Volunteer Service is intended to fulfill a two-fold objective, the 45 year old Alex Von Dem Bussche, Chief of Volunteer Service of the Federal Republic of Germany, told a Kabul Times reporter.

He was here to get a first hand information about the activities of 16 Federal German Volunteers working in various fields.

"We want the volunteers", he said, "to assist the host countries and also to get experience about the living conditions and peoples abroad. In other words we want the German youth not to go into the future with their backs forward", he said.

The German Volunteer Service started first as a non-governmental effort, but later on all the three political parties as well as some religious groups came forward to assist the movement.

Afghanistan is the first Asian country to benefit from this service. Other countries benefiting from the scheme are Tanganyika, Libya, India and Brazil. Persons joining the service have to be between the ages 21 and 35.

When asked about the difficulties involved in carrying out the scheme, the tall soldier, diplomat and teacher Service Chief took a deep breath and said there are, of course, many and varied problems to be encountered but language is by far the most difficult problem in the way of smooth volunteer service operation.

Mrs. Irene Pinkau, Chief of the GVS training section, who was also present during the interview said before joining the actual service the volunteers go through an intensive language training course for a period of twelve weeks in the host country.

The other difficulty, he said is the mismatch existing between the supply and demand of the kind of services involved. The

BY A STAFF REPORTER

host countries usually submit requests for the kind of services which are short in the Federal Republic of Germany. These are in the fields of nursing, medicine, agriculture, automobile and mechanical repairing and construction (roads, highways, dams and houses).

We are aiming to get the maximum benefit from the volunteer skills and we will be more than satisfied if we hit 80 per cent, that is to say if 80 per cent of the talents of volunteers are put to good use in the host country we will be happy.

Mr. Bussche has now gone to India on a similar mission. He thinks, the service being a new venture, a lot will be gained by responsible persons in the movement like himself to go round to the host countries and see how the pilot projects are going ahead.

Mr. Bussche's approach to life seems to be very realistic. He said when he talks to the German youth applying for the service he sees no point in impressing any particular ideals of his own upon them. He knows he belongs to a different generation and his ideals may not necessarily be those of the present day youth. "What I do tell them, however, is that they have to open their eyes to the challenges of their own generation. The generation which will live to see the year 2000 will have to realise that immense problems lie ahead of the world in the light of rapid growth of population and fast shrinking resources."

Every nation, large or small has something to contribute to make the future problems less telling and Germany's role in the field of developing new techniques and in co-operating with other nations to find and develop new sources of energy and raw materials is important.

Referring to the future of the

German Volunteer Service, he said there is every desire and hope that a total of 500 volunteers will be active in various countries by the end of next year. Mr. Bussche was to leave for the United States after his visit to India to attend a meeting at the International Secretariat for Volunteer Services.

PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

a decision of this nature is made it should see that it is carried out by all and without any exceptions.

Friday's *Anis* in its editorial supported an announcement by the traffic department calling on all the vehicle drivers going through the Mahiper Gorge to use chains for their own safety and for the sake of keeping the gorge open and accident free.

The editorial said this principle should be observed not only along the Mahiper Road but on all the main highways of the capital specially those going to the north.

The editorial suggested that the traffic department should engage honest and disciplined policemen to check the vehicles for their chains, wind shield wipers etc. before leaving for the snow congested parts of national highways.

MOSCOW, Dec. 12. (DPA).—The Supreme Soviet of the USSR yesterday unanimously passed the 1965 budget with revenues amounting to 99,700,218,000 roubles, and expenditures to 99,535,600,000 roubles. "Tass reported."

The agency said 988,000,000 roubles had been allocated for increasing minimum wages and salaries for workers and employees up to 45 roubles a month as of January first, 1965, and the completion of measures for increasing pay to workers employed in the public services as well as for improving medical services.

The unique Christmas should be described in between 100 and 200 words and submitted to the Kabul Times office. Contributions will be printed in the Times during the next two weeks.

Shastri Stresses Danger Of Spread Of Nuclear Devices

LONDON, Dec. 12. (Reuter).—Lal Bahadur Shastri, India's Prime Minister, said in a recorded television interview here the Chinese explosion had caused India much concern but "we do feel that it would not be advisable to go the Chinese way."

The Prime Minister had made the tape on his London visit for the British Broadcasting Corporation's "encounter" programme.

He was asked if he could hold to the policy of not building nuclear weapons in view of strong pressure now inside and outside the Indian parliament.

"There is bound to be pressure and the reaction is only natural but the implications have to be carefully examined."

The nuclear weapon "might be used sometimes as a conventional weapon which would mean the destruction of humanity", Shastri said.

Hence he did not think the Indian people would support the manufacture of an atom bomb.

Shastri was asked if there were any concrete proposals suggested by either side to end the 17-years of bitterness and mutual recriminations between India and Pakistan.

He replied: "no, there is no such proposal."

He said he and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan felt equally the need for unity and amity between India and Pakistan.

British Scientists Find Arsenic In Napoleon's Hair

One of the more bizarre investigations undertaken by Britain's Atomic Energy Research Establishment in recent years is the case of Napoleon's hair.

It was irradiated by neutrons in a Harwell reactor. By this process, any arsenic in the hair is made radioactive and radiates energy in ways characteristic of arsenic and no other element.

Tests showed that in the last year of his life Napoleon took about 40 doses of arsenic and had arsenic in varying quantities over a number of years.

This is no proof of how or why the arsenic was administered but does, however, show in a spectacular way that forensic science should gain a great deal from modern techniques of activation analysis which are reasonably simple to use and produce extremely accurate results.

Xmas Contributions

To help celebrate the Christmas season, The Kabul Times invites its readers to contribute their accounts of "The Most Memorable Christmas I Ever Spent".

The unique Christmas should be described in between 100 and 200 words and submitted to the Kabul Times office. Contributions will be printed in the Times during the next two weeks.

Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The following are the exchange rates at the D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in afghanis per unit of foreign currency.

Afs. 63.50 (per one) US Dollar
Afs. 177.80 (per one) Pound Sterling
Afs. 1587.50 (per hundred) German Mark
Afs. 1285.45 (per hundred) French Franc
Afs. 1478.47 (per hundred) Swiss

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Yugoslavia Might Give Aid "Of Another Kind" To Congo Tito Says In Press Meeting

BELGRADE, December 12, (DPA).—YUGOSLAV President, Josip Broz Tito, giving his first press conference for thirteen years, indicated yesterday Yugoslavia might give the Congolese aid other than moral and political.

He said Yugoslavia lent full moral and political support to the Congolese people in its difficult hours of struggle for freedom and said he did not exclude the possibility of Yugoslavia giving the people of the Congo aid of another kind as well.

Tito rejected as arbitrary rumours that relations between Yugoslavia and Indonesia were no longer as good as they used to be.

Asked whether he expected to meet Indonesian President Ahmed Sukarno, the Yugoslav head of state said the two had agreed to meet in Yugoslavia to discuss non-aligned policies, but it depended on Sukarno when the meeting would take place.

Tito said his country would continue its policies of supporting the liberation struggles of oppressed peoples and of peaceful co-existence side-by-side.

He said the peaceful co-existence idea could not be allowed to die because of American-Belgian intervention in the Congo.

Referring to Nikita Khrushchev's resignation, Tito said leaders of socialist countries were entitled to submit resignations and did not need to step down just because they had been punished.

Asked whether following the recent events in the Soviet Union, he would shortly meet the new Soviet leaders, Tito indicated that such a meeting would not be held just because changes had taken place in the Soviet leadership.

Tito said his nation's relations with the United States were on the "right road" and that no recent problems had occurred to aggravate these relations.

Police Academy Raises Standards, Now Training 450

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Over 450 persons are receiving training in the Police Academy which is being improved constantly to meet the higher standards of training required of police personnel.

Mr. Mir Osman, Deputy Chief of the Academy says that the Academy has long-term and short-term training programmes; trainees in the first category graduate from the Academy with a College Degree and under the short-term programme, the trainees receive vocational training.

Students with Baccalaureate Certificate (Secondary School Certificate) alone are now enrolled in the Academy.

Mr. Osman noted that 158 persons graduated from the Academy during the past five years and another 50 or more expected to pass by the end of this year. The Academy has made progress with the help of the Federal Republic of Germany and through the efforts of the Ministry of Interior, he declared. The Academy is now fully equipped with modern laboratories and medical units and its buildings have also been fully completed. The laboratory is employed for training in different branches of crime detection and criminology.

In addition to the 158 persons who graduated with a Degree during the past five years, 201 police officers of lower ranks and 268 constables and Head-Constables also graduated from the institution during the last four years.

British And German Foreign Ministers Meet In London

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Reuter).—Dr. Gerhard Schroeder, the Federal German Foreign Minister, paid a 45-minute call on Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister but officials declined to disclose the topics discussed.

Earlier Schroeder and Patrick Gordon Walker, new British Foreign Secretary, held a two-hour discussion on 1. British proposals for the nuclear defence of NATO. 2. Foreign exchange costs of the British army of the Rhine (BAOR).

British and Federal German Foreign Office spokesmen at a joint press conference later said that Gordon Walker gave Schroeder an account of the talks which Wilson and he had with President Johnson in Washington on Monday and Tuesday.

The British spokesman said that Walker's account was with particular reference to the discussions on the possible solution of the NATO nuclear problems.

Wilson outlined Britain's proposals for an Atlantic Nuclear Force to President Johnson and Schroeder was given a study paper on this.

The British document contains answers to questions which had been raised in previous conversations both in Washington and Bonn.

The Federal German spokesman said that Schroeder's reaction to the British proposals had been a very interested one.

Sudan Minister Claims No Arms Going Through Sudan

UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 12, (AP).—Sudanese Foreign Minister Mohammad Ahmed Mahgoub said Friday there are no arms going through the Sudan.

He made the statement in answer to a newspaper's question whether he had discussed with US Secretary of State Dean Rusk reports that arms were being airlifted via the Sudan to rebels in the Congo.

Mahgoub said Rusk "knows better" than to bring up such a question because "there are no arms going through the Sudan". Mahgoub met with Rusk in the latter's office in the US mission building.

Asked to comment on recent reported Arab-African rioting in Sudan's capital of Khartoum, Mahgoub said "it was simply a demonstration as a result of a misunderstanding by southerners. He said the trouble was dispersed in a normal way."

In any event, he said, "what happened does not compare with the riots in New York and New Jersey a few months ago."

He said that he wanted to emphasise that "there is no racism in the Sudan. I would like to see it printed in (American) newspapers that there is no racism in my country," he said, because that is a fact.

He said he discussed other matters with Rusk, including issues currently before the UN General Assembly.

Kosygin Announces Plan For 11 P.C. Investment Growth

MOSCOW, Dec. 12, (Tass).—In his closing speech at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet yesterday, Alexei Kosygin stated:

"The Soviet government notes with great satisfaction that its foreign policy activity has our approval and assures the Supreme Soviet that it will unswervingly carry out the foreign policy line of our party. This line is in the vital interests of the Soviet people, in the interests of strengthening peace and security in the entire world."

The decision of the Soviet government to make cuts in defence expenditures indicates, Kosygin said, that "its professions of peace and desire to ease international tensions are not just words but are translated into concrete deeds."

So far no dependable system of international security has been created, and the disarmament problem has not been solved and, therefore, it is essential to display constant concern for the strengthening of the defence potential of the Soviet Union, Kosygin said.

The 1965 plan envisages an eleven per cent growth of capital investment, as compared with this year. "This is a very great increment. We have never had such an increment in recent years," Kosygin noted that in the course of the realisation of the plan, additional resources may be revealed. Then it would be possible to take into account the suggestions for additional increases in capital investment submitted by the deputies.

Meteorological Services Opens Forecasting Stations

KABUL, Dec. 12.—With the addition of new weather-forecasting stations, meteorological services in the country will be further expanded and organised. An official of the Department of Meteorological Services in the Afghan Air Authority said yesterday that the buildings of the proposed stations have been completed and these will be opened one by one.

They include the stations at Lal Chalmain, Shakrak and Chaghcharan, built with the help of the Soviet government. They are fully-equipped for weather-forecasting and scientific research in climatology. Thirty weather-forecasting stations will serve the country when these and additional stations, to be built at the government's expenses in the future, are opened. The proposed stations will be established at Punj-Ab, Laghman, Kishm, Ishkashim, Taluqan, Ghazni and Kalat, he stated.

U.S. Commissioner Rejects Evidence In Rights Case

BILOXI, Mississippi, December 12, (Reuter).—A UNITED STATES Commissioner here yesterday freed the 20th of 21 men arrested last Friday in connection with the murder of three civil rights workers.

This followed the surprise release of 19 other men on Thursday at a hearing by a U.S. Commissioner in Meridian, Mississippi, who ruled that a Federal Bureau of Investigation (F.B.I.) agent's testimony about a confession was hearsay evidence.

The 21st, Horace Doyle Barnett of Louisiana, is the man alleged to have made the confession. He has not yet appeared before a U.S. Commissioner and is free on 5,000 dollars (about 1,785 sterling) bail.

Thursday's hearing was to enable the Justice Department to establish just cause for holding the 19 till their case could be heard by

Home News In Brief

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Mr. Ali Mohammad, the Minister of Court, Mr. Majrooh, Minister of Justice, Dr. Mohammad Anas, Minister of Education, Professor Khalili, Press Advisor to His Majesty the King, Mr. Goya Etemadi, Advisor to the Ministry of Education and a number of local men of letters and scholars formed members of a panel of examiners at the oral examination of Dari and Pakhtu literature of 12th Grade students of Central and provincial schools on Thursday; the examination was held at the Ministry of Education.

The examination for the Dari language was held for students belonging to Habibia, Esteklal, Ghazi, Malalaye and Sanaye high schools, and for the students of Rahman Baba, Habibia and Zarghuna High schools in Pakhtu.

KABUL, Dec. 12.—Cotton and check-patterned cotton piecegoods can be imported into the country without restrictions, an official of the Ministry of Finance says. He pointed out that the concession was made by the Government in the interests of the public. He added that import of these piecegoods will be free so long as local mills cannot meet fully the demand in the domestic market.

560 Teachers To Attend Winter Courses In Kabul

KABUL, Dec. 12.—The Institute of Education has invited nearly 560 men and women teachers of central and provincial schools to attend the Winter Course of Training this year.

Mr. Tooryalay Etemadi, Chief of the Institute said that the winter course of training this year is being launched with an improved and amended programme to make it more useful to the participants.

A meeting held for this purpose on Thursday was attended, in addition to Afghan experts, by the Chief and members of the Columbia University Team.

The meeting finalised the training programme of the course and committees were set up to conduct it.

The winter course of training will open on December 19 and it will last until February 21 five hundred and seventeen participants attended the course last year.

India Rejects Proposal To Make Nuclear Bombs

NEW DELHI, India, Dec. 12, (AP).—The Indian Parliament rejected by acclamation Friday a resolution proposing India make nuclear bombs.

The resolution was put forward by the rightist Jan Sangh party.

Earlier Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri had opposed it and reiterated India's pledge to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only.

Gromyko To Visit London In March

LONDON, Dec. 12, (Reuter).—Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, will pay an official visit to Britain in March, the Foreign Office announced here last night.

The announcement said that the Soviet Foreign Minister had accepted an invitation from Patrick Gordon Walker, the British Labour Foreign Secretary, to visit Britain in March 1965 as the guest of the British government.

The exact dates of the visit would be announced later, the brief announcement added. This would be the first full-scale official visit of a Soviet Foreign Minister to Britain since Harold Wilson's Labour government came into power in mid-October.

Gordon Walker had a private world-ranging discussion with Gromyko in Washington last Wednesday.

Dummy Launching Charts Way For Moon Landing

CAPE KENNEDY, Dec. 12, (Reuter).—A dummy-run space-launching to chart the way for an eventual landing on the moon fell short of 100 per cent success yesterday.

The high-powered atlas-centaur rocket which put a dummy surveyor spacecraft into orbit failed to restart in space as planned, 25 minutes after entering orbit.

But the re-start was considered only a secondary objective of yesterday's test. Space officials said it would be several days before the reason for the failure was known.

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